

SOUTHAMPTON WILDLIFE LINK

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LORDSWOOD

A REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Lordswood is a large, mainly wooded area to the North-west of Southampton. The larger part of the area is in Test Valley District, with the remainder being within the boundaries of the City of Southampton.

Lordswood has suffered much encroachment from development. Within the City, the Lordshill development has involved a great deal of tree clearance, often to the detriment of the environment. This development has been in excess of the original 1960's structure plan. However the City Council is making progress in enhancing the remaining unspoilt areas.

Outside the City, development has so far been limited, apart from the M27 which cuts across the north of the wood. However, large-scale developments by Southampton University which will radically change or destroy the nature of the wood are under consideration.

This review of the Natural History of Lordswood has been written so that those who have to consider this and other development pressures that may follow to reach conclusions in the light of their ecological consequences.

The conclusion of the Hampshire Countryside Heritage Site Report was:

"Lordswood is important because it is the remaining part of a once much larger ancient woodland, and contains significant examples of rare stand types of semi-natural woodland, together with an exceptionally rich flora and (probably) insect fauna."

Lordswood is of considerable historical (and) ecological importance in a South Hampshire context."

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Lordswood is an area of approximately 260 hectares, comprising areas of mainly neglected coppiced woodland of considerable age. Two District Councils have responsibility for the wood: Southampton and Test Valley. The Forestry Commission has planted conifers in much of the Test Valley District area. These are of varying ages up to maturity. There are several stands of Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) on heathland or leased wood. The north-east of the wood has several large private residences with surrounding grounds, along with open arable fields.

Tanner's Brook runs through the wood in a deep valley and provides several marshy areas of interest and some ponds containing a variety of aquatic life.

The whole area is well used by local people for quiet recreation and exercise. There is little rubbish dumping. The only areas that have been damaged by the practice are adjacent to the Lordshill development.

The antiquity of the coppiced woodland, its size, the varied nature of the heath and the sheltered arable area have created a richness of habitats that is very rare near a large city. This proximity, and the fact that Britain has the lowest percentage of its area as woodland in Europe, means that there must be the most careful consideration before the wood is allowed to fall to the developer's axe.

THE SURVEY

Lordswood has been studied closely by local naturalists for a number of years. Observations may have decreased lately as the area has come under pressure of development. However, the Greenways initiative and the Survey by the Geodata Unit of Southampton University, commissioned by the City Council, has revived interest in the wood and provided some incomplete data on certain parts.

We have embodied this data, which was often originally provided to those doing the surveys by our members, in this report. We have also used the records of individual natural history societies and asked for the private records of individual members of those societies.

Although we cannot claim that our report is comprehensive, there is sufficient data to show that Lordswood is an important area for a wide variety of wildlife, that it is of great historical interest and increasing recreational value.

THE WOOD

The Southampton Natural History Guide, pages 54 to 72, has analyses of several areas of Lordswood that are within the City boundary, such as the Redlodge Belt, Chilworth Common, the Golf Course Path and the areas around Sandpiper Road and Goldcrest Road. The flora of these areas is comprehensively listed. Among the trees is the Sessile Oak, a rarity in southern Britain, which also occurs in the Tanner's Brook area, a Hampshire County Council Heritage site.

A study of Redlodge Belt and Chilworth Common in April 1990 greatly increased the number of flowering plants known; no less than 81 herbs and 13 trees in Chilworth Common alone (see appendix 4). A single transect through the wood, as shown on the attached map, produced a further extensive list (appendix 3). The presence of Yew (*Taxus baccata*) should be noted, as it is an indicator of old woodland.

THE BROAD-LEAVED WOOD

As stated earlier, the older areas are largely neglected coppice with standards, with a dense field layer and a scattered shrub layer. The ground layer has been surveyed and several species of bryophyte and lichen have been identified. The trees are indigenous species, Oak, Beech, Hazel, with Alder and

Willow in wetter areas. Sweet Chestnut is also found. The presence of Crab Apple and Aspen is indicative of ancient woodland.

There are also newer areas of planted broad-leaved trees, where introduced species, such as Red Oak (Quercus borealis), Sessile Oak (Q. petraea) and Mountain Ash (Sorbus aucuparia) occur. These mixed woods frequently merge into heath, where the two Birch species predominate, along with stands of mature Scots Pine.

THE CONIFEROUS WOODS

These are plantations of varying age managed by the Forestry Commission. The trees are commercially cropped by rotation. The cleared areas are frequently of value to wildlife, particularly birds, which colonise them until the replanted trees reach medium height. Nightjars particularly favour this habitat of low trees and rich growth of heather. Appendix 1 gives a more complete list of trees in Lordswood.

THE HERBS

The ground layer vegetation is also exceptionally rich, and the heathland contains a wide variety of wildlife.

The transect of Appendix 3, which was done in early March when many herbs are not yet in evidence, gives a good idea of the richness of the flora.

The presence of Green-winged Orchid should be noted. This is a scarce and endangered plant. Apart from the Spotted Orchid, orchids should not be generally be out in March. People who know the wood confirm that they exist in some numbers. Also it must be noted that Broad-leaved Helleborine was recorded by the NCC in their ancient woodlands survey in 1985.

There are many plants in the wood which are indicative of ancient woodland, such as Ransoms, Yellow Archangel, Common Cow Wheat and Wood Sorrel. In the NCC survey mentioned above, 45 of the 100 species associated with old woods have been found in Lordswood.

Another species found in the wood that is worthy of note is the horsetail Equisetum sylvestre. There are very few records for this plant in Hampshire and it appears to be rare.

No attempt has been made to produce a single comprehensive list of the flora. In an area as large and varied as Lordswood such a list would be of little practical use. Each individual survey and transect is listed completely in the appendices. Using these lists and the NCC survey gives a good idea of the botanical importance of the wood.

THE FUNGI

In an area where vegetation is allowed to decay naturally and where man resists the temptation to "tidy" and landscape, wildlife will proliferate. Fungi, in particular, will thrive.

also The old coppiced wood is rich in species of fungi. Appendix 5 lists no less than 71 species that have been recently identified by one recorder.

Ecological studies carried out in 1989 have shown that the wood is rich

THE INSECTS

Insects have not been studied exhaustively. The species listed in Appendix 6 are those noted by a number of people over a period of time. The only group that has been regularly surveyed is the Lepidoptera, but, even so, the data on moths is limited. Butterflies are becoming increasingly endangered, mainly because of habitat destruction. Their food plants are often deemed "weeds" by the tidy minded.

The varied nature of Lordswood means that many species of butterfly survive in reasonable numbers. The sightings of Purple Hairstreak in 1989 (dependent on oak as a larval food plant) and of White Admiral in 1987 (the larval food plant is Honeysuckle) are encouraging signs that some of the less common species are present in the wood.

Butterfly records are given in a separate Appendix (No. 7), while non-insect invertebrate records are given in Appendix 6.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Four species of reptile, Common Lizard, Slow-worm, Grass Snake and Adder, are known to be present, but in unknown numbers.

The Common Frog, present in wet areas such as Goldcrest Pond, is the only amphibian known to be present, but it is very likely that newts and toads live in suitable areas.

BIRDS

The variety of habitats in Lordswood means that there are many different species of birds, with a very wide variety of habitat requirements, that exist in good numbers. The broad-leaved wood with its rich understorey is especially rich.

Most of the common woodland species are present. Tits predominate with five species, followed by finches with four species in the broad-leaved trees and thrushes with three resident species and two winter visitors. Two species of Woodpecker are found and Nuthatch and Treecreeper are also common.

Warblers are common in summer. The Willow Warbler is by far the most abundant, followed by Chiffchaff, Blackcap and Whitethroat in suitable habitats. Grasshopper Warblers have been reported from the heath/wood boundaries.

Less common birds noted have been Garden Warbler, Wood Warbler (a scarce bird increasing in the wood), Spotted Flycatcher and Marsh Tit.

Wetter areas have produced Mallard and Moorhen, with Grey Wagtails along Tanner's Brook.

Coniferous plantations tend to have fewer individual birds. However the Goldcrest, Siskin, Linnet and Redpoll are all present, sometimes in large flocks.

Nightjars have been reported from the more open areas. The range of this species is contracting rapidly, as are its numbers. It is now confined to Southern and Eastern England. The New Forest heaths are now its stronghold.

Other interesting species that have been reported are Nightingale (a bird of dense scrub), Tawny Owl and Woodcock.

The species list, at 62, is far from complete (Appendix 8) in that it lists mainly those birds that breed in the wood or are regular winter visitors. There has been no survey of passage migrants or casual visitors, such as Peregrine Falcon and Pied Flycatcher.

MAMMALS

Mammals are difficult animals to survey because they tend to be nocturnal with secretive habits.

Tracks of Roe Deer are frequently found and the animals themselves can often be seen disappearing into the wood. Badgers are also known to be in the wood, and their tracks can be found in wet earth. Moles are also evident from their numerous hills in the arable fields. Foxes are common and Grey Squirrels are all too numerous, to the dismay of the foresters.

Small mammals seem to be common, but are very elusive. Two species of bat have been recorded.

CONCLUSION

Woodland is one of the most threatened features of the British landscape. Since the war, over 40% of the then existing woodland has been destroyed. Only 8% of Britain's land area is covered by trees, the lowest in Europe. The destruction of the remaining woods is still going on, to make way for new roads, housing estates and so on. This process is particularly rapid in heavily populated Southern England.

The destruction of woods has many deleterious effects on our environment. It is a major factor in the "Greenhouse Effect" and is leading to the extinction of many useful plants and animals.

In Britain, many local authorities, notably Berkshire, are attempting to reduce the pace of destruction. Hampshire has also expressed concern and is drawing up a strategic plan to reduce the impact on rural areas. New Forest District Council is attempting to stop further destruction by limiting or banning development in sensitive areas.

Lordswood provides a source quiet recreation for many people. The abundance of wildlife is an important factor in their enjoyment. Some of the developments proposed by local authorities would severely reduce this enjoyment. Other more

ambitious projects would destroy the woodland or substitute alien landscape and vegetation, to the detriment of wildlife.

Southampton Wildlife Link, a coordinating group of many local natural history societies urges developers and planners to take these environmental factors into account when considering plans for Lordswood. Concern for the environment, in particular the conservation of the countryside, is a matter of profound concern for the people of this country.

We submit this far from complete survey of an ancient and valued woodland so that decisions can be taken in the knowledge of the environmental impact of proposed developments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Southampton Natural History Society

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British Butterfly Conservation Society

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M. and D. Goodall

REFERENCES

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Southampton Schools Conservation Corps. A Natural History of Lordswood.

Nature Conservancy Council. Report of the Ancient Woodlands Survey.

New Forest District Council. New Forest 2000.

British Association for the Advancement of Science (1964). A survey of Southampton and its Region.

APPENDIX 1
TREES IN LORDSWOOD

DECIDUOUS SPECIES

<i>Acer campestris</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Snowy Mespil
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar
<i>Populus nigra calabrica</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Wild pear
<i>Quercus borealis</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Sallow, Goat Willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan, Mountain Ash

CONIFEROUS TREES

<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch
<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	Japanese Larch
<i>Larix x eurolepis</i>	Hybrid Larch
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus nigra calatrica</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock

APPENDIX 2

REPRINTED FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON NATURAL HISTORY GUIDE (1987), PAGES 54-72

LORDSWOOD

RED LODGE BELT

SU 407 169

• Area: 52,000 sq. metres

Zone A

This is an area of mature mixed woodland which lies next to the public golf course and is bordered to the north by Lordswood Forestry Commission. From the 1837 Tithe map, it was found that Redlodge Belt was part of Sir John Flemming's estate which was largely arable and woodland. It appears that Redlodge Belt is still the same size and supports the same vegetation as it did then. Hence it is a valuable mature mixed woodland with trees of varying ages. It is a woodland on relatively poor acid soil with Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Scot's Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) predominating.

Redlodge Belt is a uniform area of mature mixed woodland and has therefore not been zoned into habitats because where different habitats exist e.g. clearings in the wood, they are short lived and are part of the natural cycle of an established woodland. The value of this woodland is in its clearly defined 'layering' of vegetation, as follows:

i) Highest tree layer -	
Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	abundant
Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	abundant
Scot's Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	common
Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	occasional
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	occasional
	at wood edge
ii) Shrub layer -	
Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	common
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	common
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	occasional
Alder Buckthorn (<i>Frangula alnus</i>)	occasional
Dogwood (<i>Swida sanguinea</i>)	occasional
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	occasional in patches and spreading

Other young trees recorded were:

Grey Poplar (*Populus canescens*)
Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica cuprea*)
Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

Other mature trees recorded were:

Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) - rare
Yew (*Taxus baccata*) - occasional in patches and one on boundary bank.

Some of the Hazel and Rowan has been coppiced.

iii) Field layer - sparse because of acid soil
Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) - in patches throughout woodland.

Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) - in patches throughout woodland.
Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) - in large patches

iv) Ground layer - a rich fungal layer was discovered in the autumn months.

The woodland is in good regenerative order, includes dead trees and discarded branches in the ecological cycle and throughout the wood which provides nesting spaces for birds and woodland invertebrates.

Wood ants were frequent, as they are throughout the Forestry Commission. Evidence of wood boring beetles was seen in several trees.

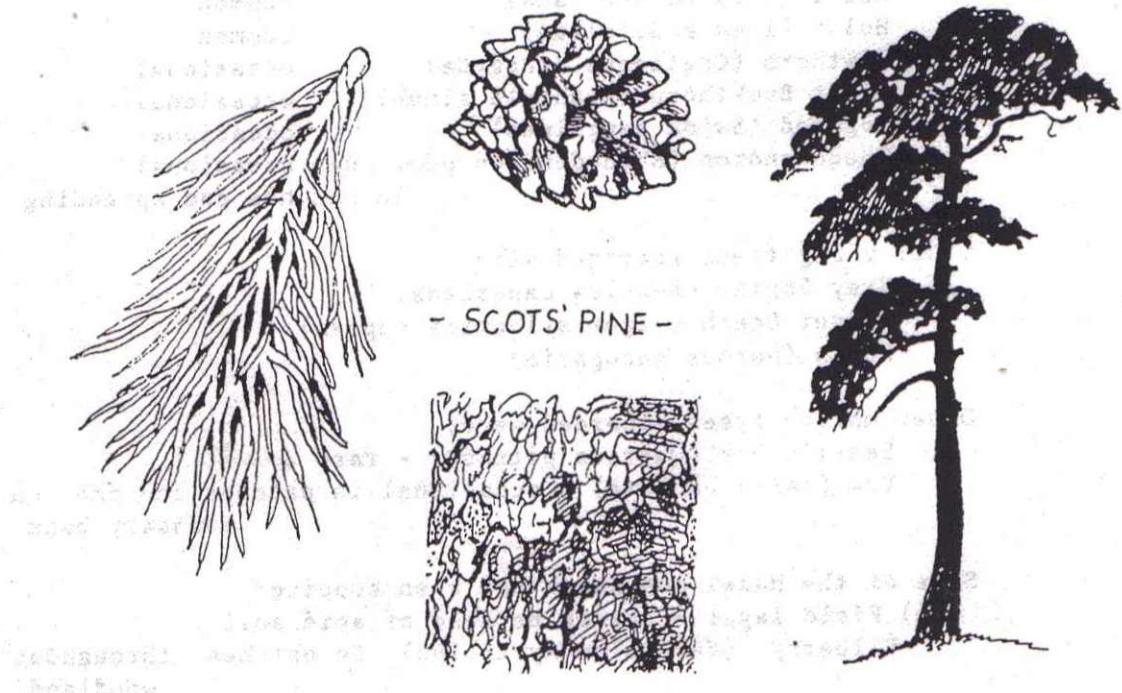
The main paths around the edge of the wood are quite well defined. There is a network of other minor paths crossing at random although large tracts still remain "unexplored". The old boundary bank with mature trees remain intact.

There is some invasion of Rhododendron and Shallon (*Gaultheria shallon*) in the southwest corner of the Belt which should be watched as it appears to be spreading to the native shrubs and young trees.

Conclusion

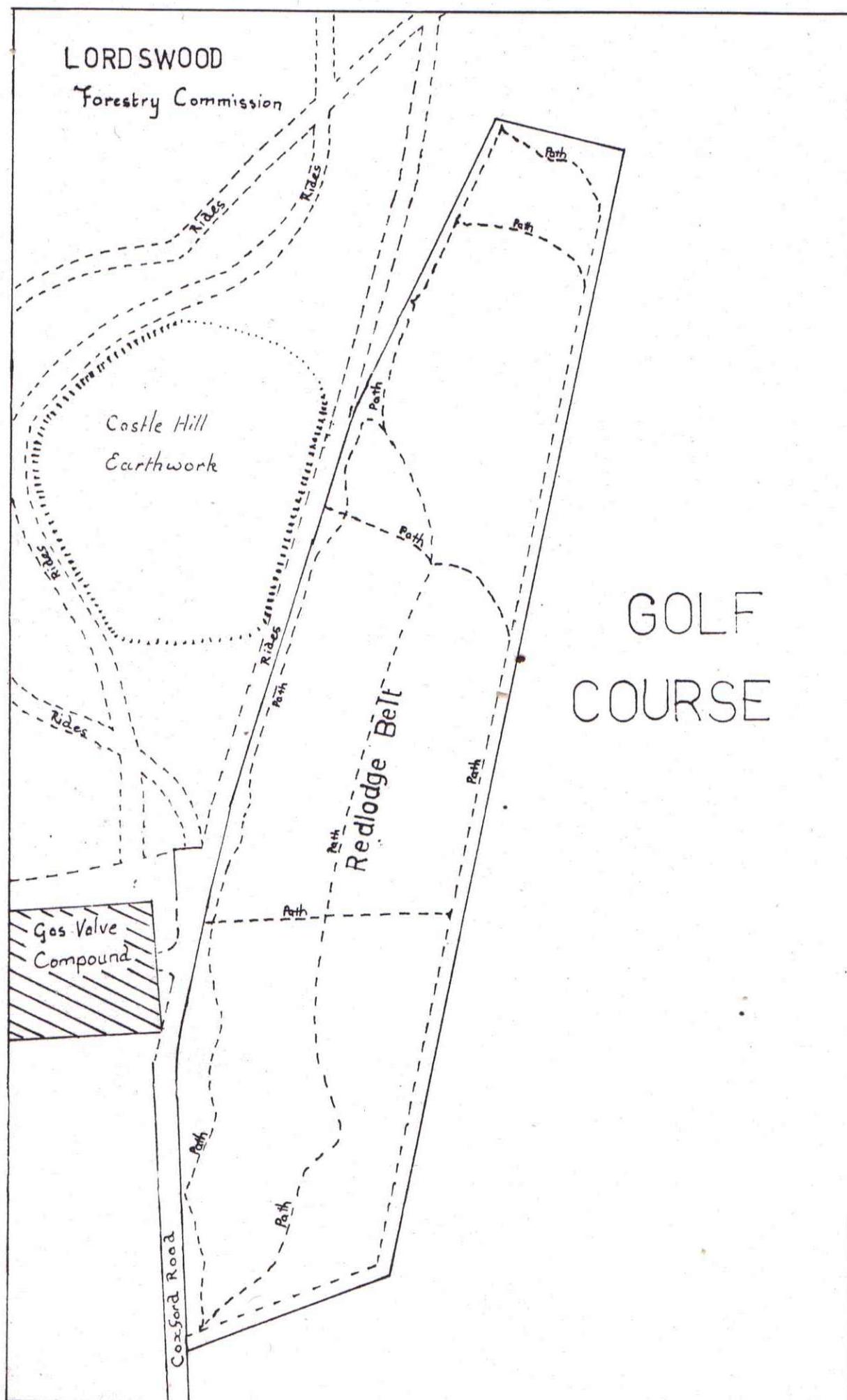
Redlodge Belt is an excellent example of an established woodland and appears to be little affected by urban misuse. We suggest that the woodland is left as it is, except for;

- i) resuming coppicing of Hazel in areas
- ii) control of spreading Rhododendron and Shallon (*Gaultheria shallon*).



REDLodge BELT Southampton

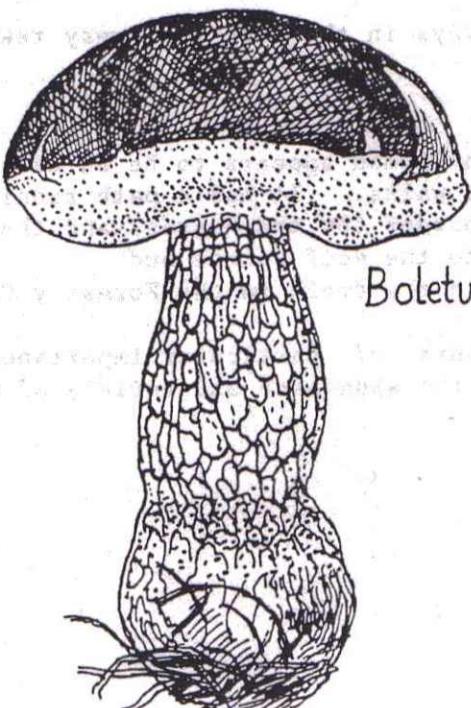
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Redlodge Belt: Herbs

<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry

Redlodge Belt: Trees and Shrubs	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fagus caprea</i>	Copper Beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew



Boletus

LORDSWOOD

Chilworth Common

Area: 539,600

Zone B

This is an area which is bordered to the east by detached houses along Hadrians Way Chilworth, the M27 to the north, the golf course the south and the drain which runs through the Forestry Commission, (C). The site slopes quite steeply from the bottom stream to the woodland bordering the houses.

The area near the golf course has been left unplanted by the Forestry Commission and consists of Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) with some Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), and a few Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). There are several mature trees and a grove of old Yews (*Taxus baccata*) trees. The understorey is mainly Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) with small patches of Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

The main feature of Chilworth Common is a small Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) woodland. Because of the dense shade of the evergreen needles and acid soil there is very little herbaceous layer with the exception of Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

Further north the area opens out into the Forestry Commission which is at the moment planted with young conifer trees. This area gives a very good vantage point for the whole area showing the extent of Forestry Commission plantations, the boundary of the Motorway and the strip of deciduous which runs along drain 'C'.

Moth surveys in the area were very rewarding. (see separate list).

Conclusion

Chilworth Common appears to be an established and well used open space for walks. It has a path running along its length on the top west border (by the houses) and there are paths leading:-
i) down to the golf course and
ii) down to the drain in the Forestry Commission plantations.

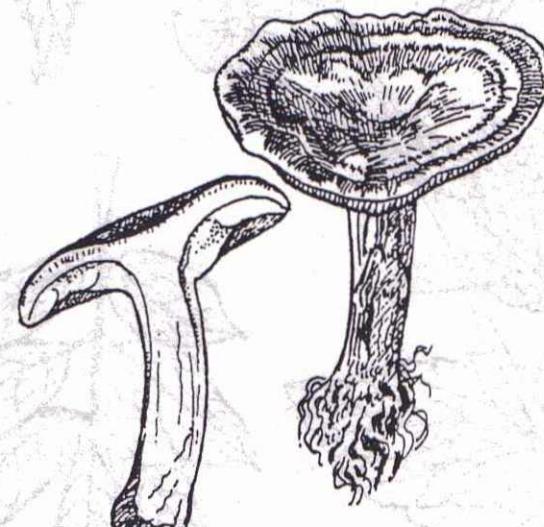
The feature of particular importance is the Scots Pine woodland, and the abundance and variety of moths recorded.

Chilworth Common: Herbs

<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry

Chilworth Common: Trees and Shrubs

<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew



Oak Milk-Cap

LORDSWOOD

C = SU 411171 to 413176
 D = SU 402166 to 404172

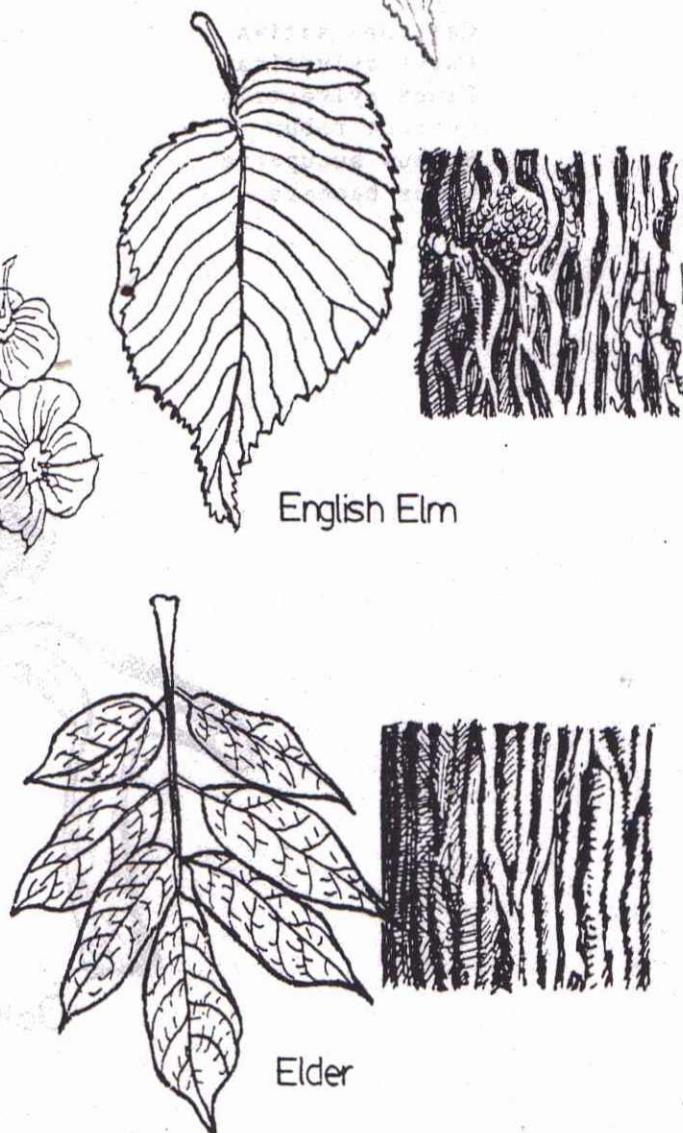
Along the drains C and D

These narrow strips which run along the streams in the Forestry Commission are of undoubted value for their rich wetland flora. They are relatively undisturbed by walkers because they are tightly sandwiched between the damp, dark Forestry Commission plantations and are fairly inaccessible.

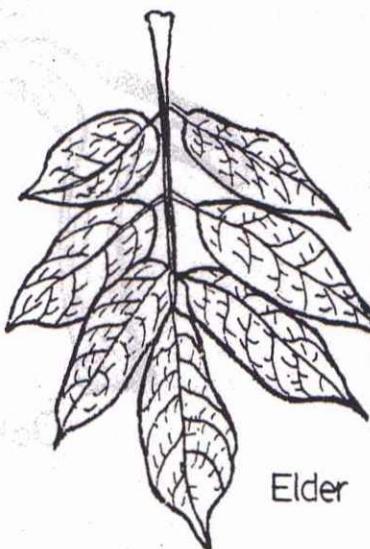
Fifty-two species of mainly marsh/wetland flora were recorded including an abundance of Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*). Less common plants recorded were Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage (*Chrysoplenium oppositifolium*), Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*), Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) and Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*). Other plants recorded include Common Spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*), Ragged Robin (*Lycoris flos-cuculi*) and Cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*).



Germander Speedwell

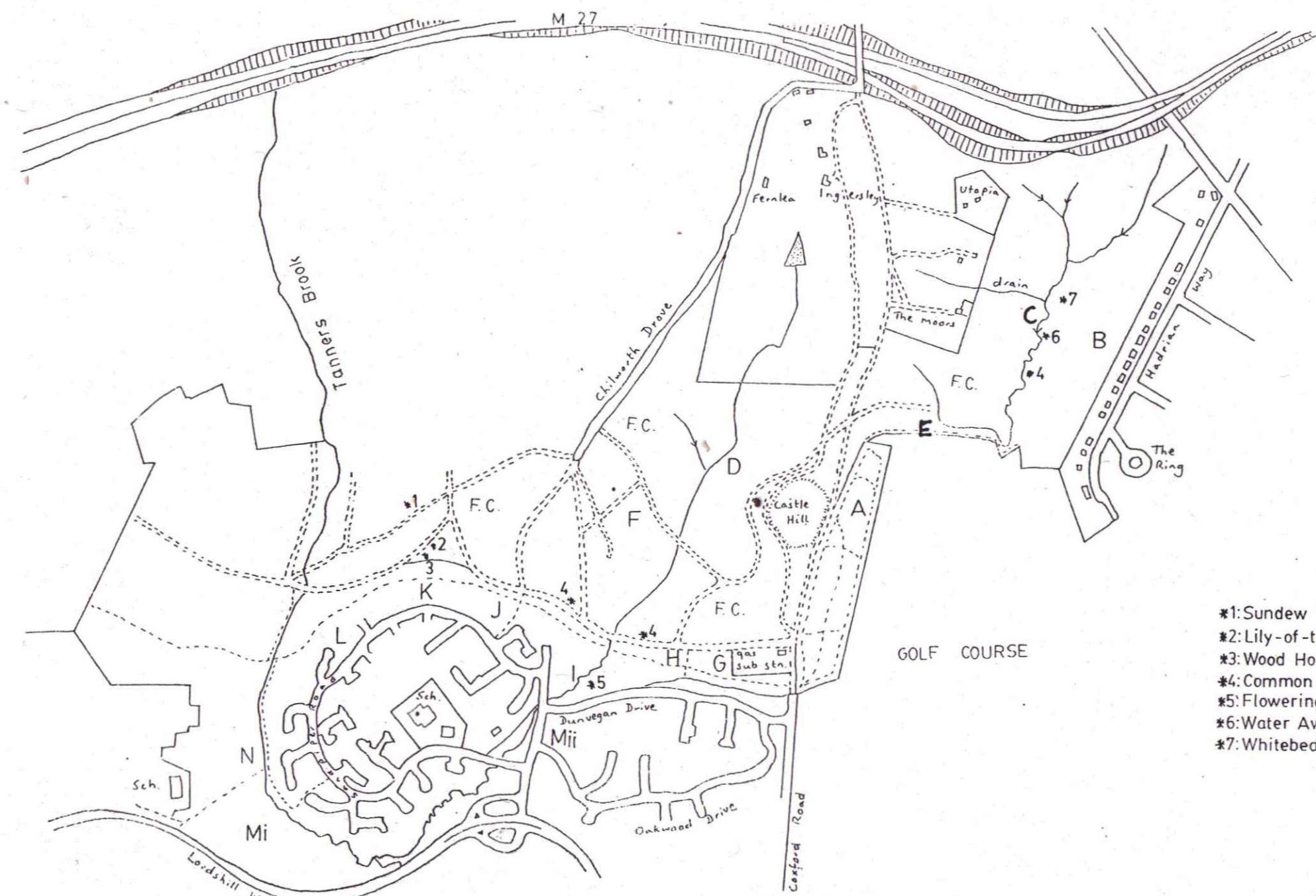


English Elm



Elder

LORDSWOOD: A - M



- *1:Sundew
- *2:Lily-of-the-valley
- *3:Wood Horsetail
- *4:Common Spotted-orchid
- *5:Flowering Rush
- *6:Water Avens
- *7:Whitebeam

Along the drains: Herbs

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleia
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Silene alba</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zigzag Clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green Field-speedwell
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch

LORDSWOOD

Golf Course Path

Area: 6,800 sq. mtrs.

SU 407171 to 410171

Zone E

This section forms a narrow belt of trees with a path running along the edge of Southampton Golf Course. It is a border of deciduous vegetation alongside Forestry Commission land. It has a range of habitats and supports an interesting selection of flora due to plenty of light from the path which is like a natural 'clearing' in a wood.

Area 'a'

This is a dry wood of Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Oak (*Quercus robur*), and Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) with much Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) understorey. It is quite dark and overgrown, with little ground flora.

Area 'b'

This is a marshy low area which floods in rainy weather. The ground flora provides a wonderful display of Marsh-marigolds (*Caltha palustris*) which can be viewed from the path in the spring. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and Willows (*Salix spp.*) can be found in the marsh. Other marsh plants found here are similar to those along the streams (C + N), i.e. Foxgloves (*Digitalis purpurea*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Broad Buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*), Common Marsh-bedstraw (*Galium palustre*) and Lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*).

Area 'c'

A variety of plants grow along the path on the edge of the wood which makes an attractive display in itself. Bluebells (*Endymion non-scriptus*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*), Common Dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*) and Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) can be seen.

Growing up the wire fence there are Field Roses (*Rosa arvensis*), Bindweeds, Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*) and Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*).

At the top of the path is a deep hole which is full of stagnant water except in the height of summer. Mosquito larvae were found here. The water was probably too acid (from the Forestry Commission land) and too dark to support much else. A few dead Alder trees were protruding from the pool. On the far side on the steep bank a large, unused fox hole was seen. Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) is particularly abundant in this area.

Golf Course Path: Herbs

Aegopodium podagraria
Arum maculatum
Blechnum spicant
Calystegia sepium
Cardamine flexuosa
Convolvulus arvensis
Digitalis purpurea
Dryopteris dilatata
Endymion non-scriptus
Euphorbia amygdaloides
Galium aparine
Galium palustre
Geranium dissectum
Geum urbanum
Hedera helix
Hypochoeris radicata
Lonicera periclymenum
Melampyrum pratense
Pteridium aquilinum
Rosa arvensis
Rubus fruticosus
Stachys sylvatica
Stellaria holostea
Tamus communis
Urtica dioica
Viola riviniana

Ground-elder
Lords-and ladies
Hard Fern
Hedge Bindweed
Wavy Bitter-cress
Field Bindweed
Foxglove
Broad Buckler-fern
Bluebell
Wood Spurge
Cleavers
Common Marsh-bedstraw
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Wood Avens
Ivy
Cat's-ear
Honeysuckle
Common Cow-wheat
Bracken
Field Rose
Bramble
Hedge Woundwort
Greater Stitchwort
Black Bryony
Stinging Nettle
Common Dog-violet

Common Cow-wheat

Golf Course Path: Trees and Shrubs

Alnus glutinosa
Betula pendula
Crataegus monogyna
Fagus sylvatica
Frangula alnus
Ilex aquifolium
Quercus robur
Rhododendron ponticum
Salix caprea
Sorbus aucuparia
Taxus baccata

Alder
Silver Birch
Hawthorn
Beech
Alder Buckthorn
Holly
Pedunculate Oak
Rhododendron
Goat Willow
Rowan
Yew

LORDSWOOD

Along the Rides in Lordswood Forestry Commission

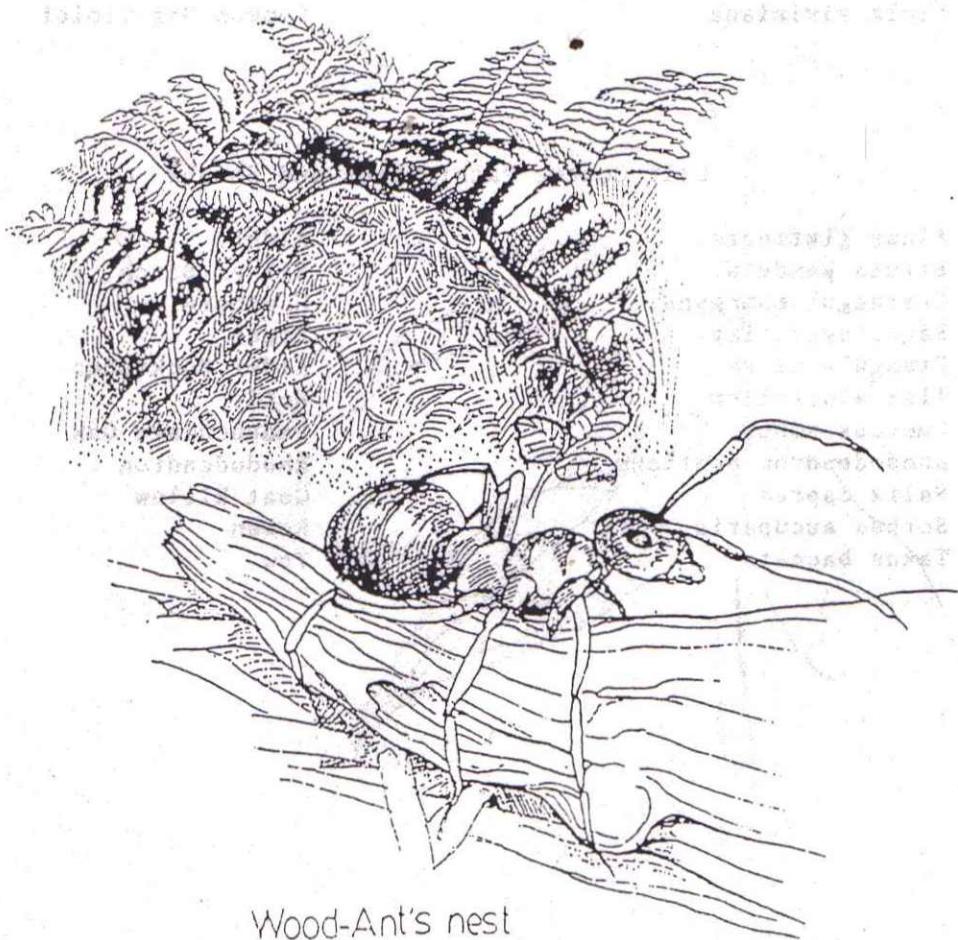
Zone F

Running through the Forestry Commission land is a network of firebreaks and access roads. This good access encourages the public to use the open space. The habitat is unusual as the rides are laid with sand and thus create a 'heath like' environment.

A surprising number of plants were found along the rides. Fifty-four species being recorded in abundance. Some of the plants specific to this habitat, i.e. dry, open sunny conditions on a light acid soil are Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Heather or Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), Common Spotted-orchid x Heath Spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii* x *D. maculata*), Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), Bulbous Buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*), Broom (*Sarothamnus scoparius*), Dwarf Gorse (*Ulex minor*), Heath Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*), Sundew (*Drosera rotundiflora*) and Common Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*).

The open sunny glades encourage a good number of butterflies. The moth survey was particularly rewarding.

Mammals recorded were Badger, Fox, Rabbit and Roe deer.



Wood-Ant's nest

Along the Rides: Herbs

<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Endymion non-scriptus</i>	Bluebell
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Water Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell

Along the Rides: Trees and Shrubs

Acer campestre
Alnus glutinosa
Corylus avellana
Crataegus monogyna
Frangula alnus
Ilex aquifolium
Salix caprea
Sambucus nigra
Sarothamnus scoparius
Sorbus aucuparia
Taxus baccata
Ulex europaeus
Ulex minor
Viburnum opulus

Field Maple
 Alder
 Hazel
 Hawthorn
 Alder Buckthorn
 Holly
 Goat Willow
 Elder
 Broom
 Rowan
 Yew
 Gorse
 Dwarf Gorse
 Guelder-rose



Water Mint

beaverfoot date and (unclassified) new gauntlet suit
LORDSWOOD G - N

Area: 269,800 sq. mtrs.

SU 397164

Sandpiper Road and Environs

This section is part of a previously larger woodland area upon which Lordswood housing estate has been built. The area surveyed runs from the open meadow area at the end of Coxford Road below the gas substation and follows the area surrounding Sandpiper Road, as marked on the map.

It is in the main a mature deciduous Oak/Birch Wood lying on clay soil. Its value is that it is a good example of an established wood showing typical woodland structure.

The site forms a whole, and zoning into habitats was felt to be unnecessary. Minor variations within this will be referred to and are marked on the map as G - N.

ZONE G

This is a meadow which is left unmown and in high summer has a bushy vegetation of grasses and flowers. There is a path which runs into the main wood over an old boundary bank on the south side.

Some of the plants found in this area include Dove's-foot Crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Germaner Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) Stinging Nettles (*Urtica dioica*), Hop Trefoil (*Trifolium campestre*), Black Medick (*Medicago lupulina*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) and Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). By the car park are several mature Oak trees with a great abundance of saplings growing underneath. The slope running up to the gas substation has been planted with non-native trees. There is a dense mass of brambles at the beginning of the wood area.

ZONE H

This is predominantly an Oak/Hazel woodland with some Holly. Entering into the wood from the west side one passes through a glade of Scot's Pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*) before turning onto a path which is bordered by Forestry Commission plantations. Further in the belt of deciduous Oak/Hazel/Holly woodland becomes more pronounced. There are some Turkey Oaks (*Quercus cerris*) but most abundant is the Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*). There is much Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) understorey. The land then slopes down to a marsh area through which a stream runs to connect to Tanner's Brook. The flora includes Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), Enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaeae lutetiana*) and Germaner Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*).

ZONE I

This is a marsh area which surrounds the stream as it winds around to join Tanner's Brook. It has large mats of Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*). Other plants typical for this area include Marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*). The attrac-

tive Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) was also discovered here.

ZONE J

The start of this section is marked by the concrete path which runs from the Forestry Ride across the site to the houses. This is bordered by two old boundary banks. The area shows a transition from a mixed woodland to a predominantly Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) wood with the field layer consisting mainly of Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

ZONE K

This is rather an unusual very secluded area that can be easily overlooked. However it is a very rewarding area and one that is a must for conservation. The area slopes down from the path into wet marshland. There is an old wire fence which presumably marks this area off as belonging to the Forestry Commission, which runs parallel to the path. Beyond this, large tracts are covered with Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*), representing probably the best site for this species in Southampton. Further towards the Forestry Commission rides the area becomes drier, here Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) and Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) were found.

ZONE L

This is a more extensive area similar to Section H and is a mature Oak (*Quercus robur*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) wood. Woodland flora is well represented and includes the following:- Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*), Red Campion (*Silene dioica*), Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), Black Currant (*Ribes nigrum*), Red Currant (*Ribes rubrum*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Yellow Archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*) and Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*).

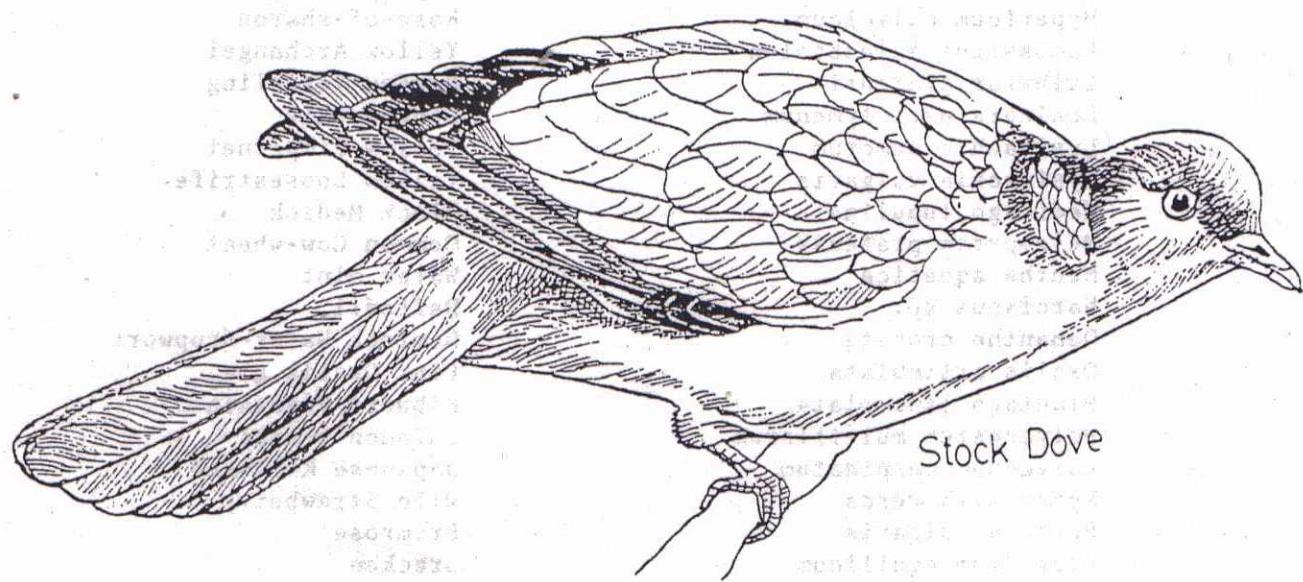
ZONE M

i. This section runs from the path which leads up to Sutherland School and follows Tanner's Brook around to the underpass on Lordshill Way. It continues around following the other stream which joins Tanner's Brook. It is a smaller area of woodland bordering the streams, similar to Section H and L although the main feature of interest is Tanner's Brook rather than the woodland. The area to the south running up to Lordshill Way consists of two fields which are used as pasture. Mature Crack Willows (*Salix fragilis*) mark the boundary to the fields.

ii. This is a small area of land lying between Sandpiper Road and the footpath which runs from Woburn Road and which has been reviewed for development by the Lordswood and Residents Working Party Report. It forms a link in the green belt of woodland around this housing estate. The site is low and subject to flooding. This reflected in the vegetation it supports - Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Willow (*Salix sp*) with plants such as Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*), Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and Water Avens (*Geum rivale*). On the drier ground Woodland plants such as Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*),

Wild Strawberry (*Potentilla vesca*), Wood Avens (*Geum urbanum*), Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) are found under the Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*). We feel that this area should be considered as part of the larger wood which once covered the whole area and not as an extension of the Community Centre grounds.

On reading the report of the Lordswood Residents and Community Association proposals we feel that there is a slight lack of understanding of the importance of wildlife refuges in built up areas. Hence the 'concern' felt by the Residents about the 'uncultivated' nature of the site and the recommendation that the area be generally cleared of shrubs, undergrowth and small saplings. These form an essential part of the ecology of the site in the regeneration and adaptation to physical characteristics, nesting sites for birds, insect life etc. The 'management plan' suggested would be valuable if liaison is taken with Conservation Volunteers who would hopefully point out that 'rubbish' does not include 'undergrowth'. The suggestion that this area could be a teaching resource for Oakwood Middle School is valuable. Finally, arguments about possible assault and illicit dumping while serious problems, should not be solved by the destruction of wildlife habitats but by other means e.g. more council tips, better refuse collections, patrols, education etc.



Sandpiper Road: Herbs

<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Field Garlic
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering-rush
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Circaeа lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Endymion non-scriptus</i>	Bluebell
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Rose-of-sharon
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Daffodil
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink Oxalis g.e.
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Potentilla vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress

<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zigzag Clover
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water-speedwell
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch

Sandpiper Road: Trees and Shrubs

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Hazel
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Ash
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Aspen
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Wild Pear
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Crack Willow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Elder
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Rowan
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Yew
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	

Goldcrest Pond

SU 394163

Zone N

This pond lies at the bottom of the hill which leads up to Sutherland School. As such it is a good teaching resource. The pond is on a clay base and its water level varies with the season. The vegetation was surveyed and is listed separately from the main Lordswood (around Sandpiper Road) list, because it forms a separate habitat. An abundance of newts (smooth and palmate) in the spring were found. A couple of Mallard ducks and a Moorhen were seen on the pond. Invertebrates recorded were Pondskaters, Water Boatmen, Water Measurers and Peal Molluscs. Four species of Odonata were found (see appendix).

Conclusion

The area marked 1 on the map was found to be good for Odonata (Dragonflies and Damselflies) (see appendix).

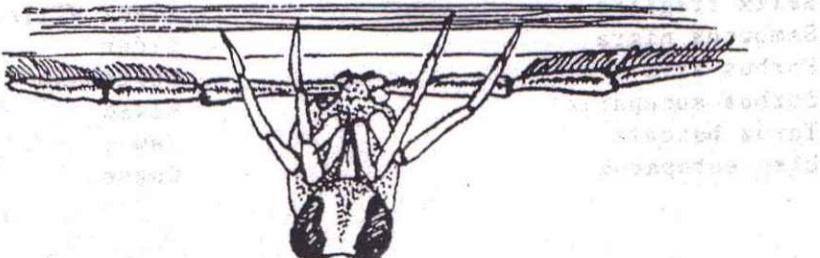
Freshwater invertebrates for Tanner's Brook are listed in the appendix. Generally more species were recorded furthest away from the Forestry Commission land as water run-off from the Forestry Commission is very acid and detrimental to stream life.

There exists a good path system around most of this section of Lordswood and is well used by all age groups. Although to complete a circular route the paths from section G west of the underpass would have to be improved. Most paths are sited away from Tanner's Brook which is advisable to prevent erosion of bank vegetation.

Lordswood is one of the most attractive sites in Southampton, due partly to the extent of the wood, and the good paths present and the 'established' feel of the woodland. Twenty-one species of trees were recorded at all stages of development. Of particular note are Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Aspen (*Populus tremula*) and Field Maple (*Acer campestre*) which together with twenty-three other trees and herbs recorded are all ancient woodland indicator species.

Among the herbs and pteridophytes, the section E contained an outstanding number of Wood Horsetails (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) together with Solomon's-Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) and Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria magalis*).

Water Boatman



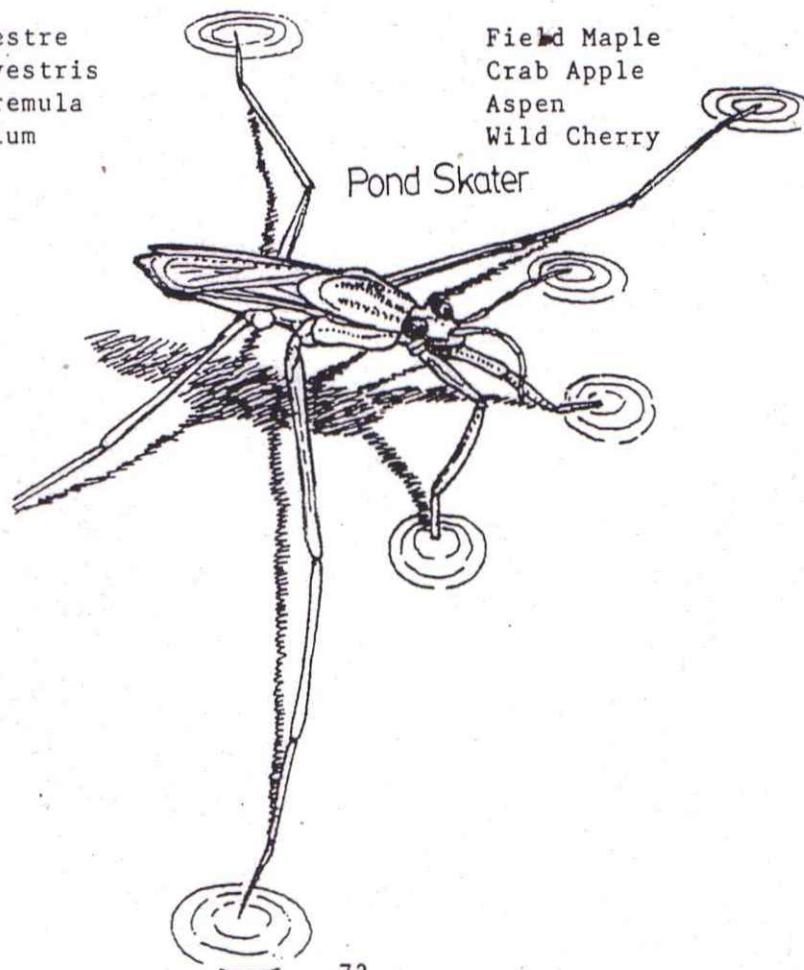
Goldcrest Pond: Herbs

<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Bur-marigold
<i>Convallaria magalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Waterweed
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Amphibious Bistort
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Floating Bur-reed
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush

Goldcrest Pond: Trees and Shrubs

Acer campestre
Malus sylvestris
Populus tremula
Prunus avium

Field Maple
 Crab Apple
 Aspen
 Wild Cherry



APPENDIX 3

SPECIES LIST FROM A SURVEY BY
D. W. AND M. A. GOODALL, 10TH MARCH 1990.

Numbers refer to route on map.

VASCULAR PLANTS

	Gaultheria shallon	Shallon (naturalised, near entrance) isv
	Heracleum spondylium	Hogweed
	Betula pendula	Silver Birch
	Amelanchier sp.	
	Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry (well established)
1	Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine (planted)
	Rubus sp.	Bramble
	Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron (needs eliminating)
	Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock
	Quercus robur	Oak
	Taxus baccata	Yew (some mature specimens)
	Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood
	Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage
2	Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush
	Carex sp.	Sedge
	Salix caprea	Goat Willow
3	Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
	Quercus robur	Oak
	Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy
4	Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle
	Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle
	Ulex europea	Gorse
	Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Cranesbill
5	Epilobium angustifolium	Rosebay Willow-herb
	Rosa sp.	Dog Rose
	Equisetum sylvaticum	Wood Horsetail
	Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
6	Polygonatum multiflorum	Solomon's Seal
	Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Spotted Orchid
	Cerastium holosteoides	Mouse-eared Chickweed
	Hypochoeris radicata	Long-rooted Cat' Ear
	Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock
	Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter Cress
	Pseudo-tsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
	Picea abies	Norway Spruce
	Hypericum pulchrum	Beautiful St. John's Wort
	Scrophularia nodosum	Knotted Fig-wort
	Narcissus pseudo-narcissus	Wild Daffodil
	Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle
7	Epilobium amygdaloides	(ancient woodland indicator)
	Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort
	Betonica officinalis	Betony (frequent)
	Succisa pratensis	Devil's Bit Scabious
	Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
	Centaurea nigra	Black Knapweed
	Primula vulgaris	Primrose
	Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hair Grass

	Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone
	Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
	Dryopteris affinis	Male Fern
	Geum urbanum	Common Avens
	Sedum telephium	Orpine
	Conopodium majus	Pignut
8	Oxalis acetosella	Wood Sorrel
	Ulex aquifolium	Holly
	Veronica montana	Wood Speedwell
	Valeriana officinalis	Valerian
	Lamiastrum galeobdolon	Yellow Archangel
	Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch
	Ruscus aculeatus	Butcher's Broom
	Conopodium majus	Pignut
	Oenanthe crocata	Parsley Water-dropwort
	Lysimachia nemorum	Wood Pimpernel
9	Polypodium vulgare	Polypody Fern
	Blechnum spicant	Hard Fern
	Tussilago farfara	Colt' Foot
10	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadow Sweet
	Phragmites australis	Common Reed
	Germanium robertianum	Herb Robert
11	Ribes rubrum	Redcurrant
	Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose
	Hyacinthoides non-scriptus	Bluebell
	Larix sp.	Hybrid Larch
	Viola sp.	Wood Violet
12	Cytisus scoparia	Broom
	Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw
	Erica tetralix	Cross-leaved Heath
13	Calluna vulgaris	Ling
 BRYOPHYTES, LIVERWORTS, LICHENS		
	Hypogymnia physodes	Lichen
	Cladonia sp.	Lichen
	Lophoclea cuspidata	
 MOSES		
	Eurynchium praelongum	Common in grass
	Atrichum undulatum	
	Mnium punctatum	
	Polytrichum formosum	
	Polytrichum juniperinum	
 FUNGI		
	Daedaliopsis confragosa	On Sallow
	Polyporus brumalis	On Sallow
	Coriolus versicolor	On Sallow
	Xlaria hypoxylon	Candlewick
 MAMMALS		
	Roe Deer	
	Rabbit	Fur and droppings
	Mole hill	
	Badger track	

AMPHIBIANS

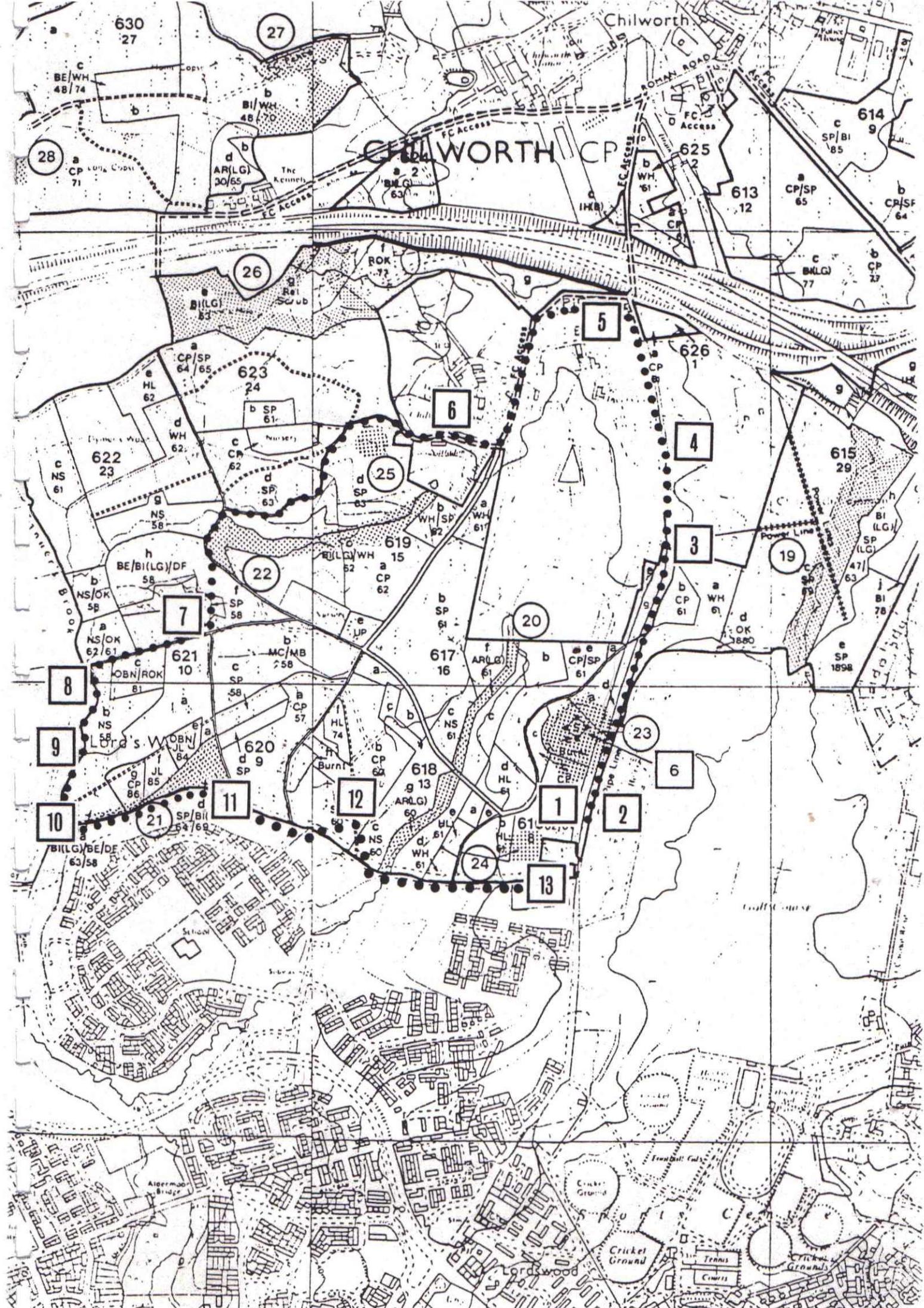
Common Frog

Near Tanner's Brook

INSECTS

Gerris lacustris
Scaeva pyrastri
Formica rubra
Gonepteryx rhamni
Bombus lapidarius
Bombus leucorum

Pond Skater
Hoverfly
Red Ant
Brimstone Butterfly
Red-tailed Bee
White-tailed Bee



APPENDIX 4
SPECIES LIST FROM A SURVEY BY
D. W. AND M. A. GOODALL, 20TH APRIL 1990.

Red Lodge Belt, mixed woodland and overgrown heath

<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Well represented and spreading
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Melampyron pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan, Mountain Ash
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>	Bryophyte
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Fungus

Chilworth Common

HERBS

<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wood Bitter-cress
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St. John's Wort
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Wood Dog Violet
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	Common Mouse-eared Chickweed
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-eared Chickweed
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Ulex europaea</i>	Gorse
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan, Mountain Ash
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn (saplings)
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Lychnis viscaria</i>	Catchfly
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolia</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage

<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Hairy Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> (ssp <i>tetragonum</i>)	Square-stalked Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willow-herb
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut (One old specimen)
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Willow
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron (isolated specimen)
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling } (becoming
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath } overgrown)
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose (more common in stream valleys)
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel (damper areas)
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Figwort
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Mountain Speedwell
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime } (casual in
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Mint } wetter areas)
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle (open areas)
<i>Teucrium scordonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing forget-me-not
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guilder Rose (casual)
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw (damp areas)
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's Ear
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal (well established in some areas near bomb crater)
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley (good colony)
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scriptus</i>	Bluebell (scarce)
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood Rush
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge

FERNS

<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken

MOSSES

<i>Mnium hornum</i>
<i>Mnium undulatum</i>
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>
<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>
<i>Polytrichum juniperum</i>
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>
<i>Acrocladium cuspidatum</i>
<i>Barbula convoluta</i>

LIVERWORTS

<i>Lophocolea cuspidata</i>
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>
<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>

FUNGI

<i>Daedliopsis confragosa</i>
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>

REPTILES

<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm
<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	Common Lizard
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder

AMPHIBIANS

<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt

INSECTS

<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone
<i>Incurvariidae sp.</i>	Longhorn Moth
<i>Bombus leucorum</i>	Bumblebee
<i>Vespa vulgaris</i>	Leaf Miner on Bramble Leaf Miner on Holly Common wasp (queen)

MAMMALS

<i>Meles meles</i>	Evidence of Roe Deer Badger (reported by P. Budd)
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APPENDIX 5

FUNGI OF LORDSWOOD

RECORDED BY P. BUDD.

Entomophthora sp.	Humaria hemisphaerica
Chlorosplenium aeruginascens	Cudonia aciculare
Ascocoryne sarcoides	Xylaria hypoxylon
Hypoxylon fragiforme	Stereum hirsutum
Stereum purpureum	Stereum rugosum
Merulius tremellosus	Thelephora terrestris
Phlebia radiata	Coniophora puteana
Clavaria fumosa	Pterula multifida (rare)
Cantharellus cibarius	Hydnus repandum
Fomes annosus	Piptoporus betulinus
Coriolus versicolor	Coriolus hirsutus
Schizophora paradoxa	Clitocybe flaccida
Clitocybe vibecina	Clitocybe cyathiformis
Laccaria laccata	Collybia fusipes
Schizophyllum commune	Mycena inclinata
Mycena polygramma	Mycena galopus
Mycena epipterygia	Mycena cinirella
Marasmius ramealis	Amanita fulya
Amanita citrina	Pluteus citrinus
Pluteus sp.	Panaeolus sphinctrinus
Pholiota squarrosa	Pholiota mutabilis
Hebeloma mesophaeum	Cortinarius semisanguineus
Gymnophilus penetrans	Galerina hypnorum
Crepidotus variabilis	Paxillus involutus
Boletus piperatus	Boletus chrysenteron
Boletus badius	Leccinum versinelle
Leccinum scabrum	Russula delica
Russula ochroleuca	Russula claroflava
Russula vesca	Russula cyanoxantha
Lactarius glyciosmus	Lactarius subdulcis
Lactarius turnis	Lycoperdon perlatum
Scleroderma aurantium	Tremella mesenterica
Calocera viscosa	Calocera cornea
Dacrymyces deliquescent	Dacdiliopsis confragosa
Polyperus brumalis	Coprinus atrementarius

APPENDIX 6
LORDSWOOD INVERTEBRATE RECORDS
 1980 TO 1990 BY P. BUDD

ANNELIDS

Glossiphonia complanata

Snail

Leach

MOLLUSCS

Limax maximus
Discus rotundus
Ancylastrum fluviatilis

Leopard Slug
Rounded Snail
River Limpet

CRUSTACEANS

Porcellio scaber
Oniscus asellus
Philoscia muscorum
Gammarus pulex

Woodlouse
Do not
Do not
Freshwater Shrimp

MYRIAPODS

Lithobius sp.
Blaniulus guttulatus

Centipede
Snake Millipede

ARACHNIDS

Oligolophus hansenni
Xysticus cristatus
Pisaura mirabilis
Salticus sp.
Lycosa sp.
Araneus diadematus
Araneus quadratus

Harvestman
Spider
Purse-web Spider
Zebra Spider
Wolf Spider
Garden Orb Spider
Four-spotted Orb Spider

ODONATA

Aeshna sp.
Sympetrum striolatum

Hawker Dragonfly
Red Darter Dragonfly

EPHEMEROPTERA

Several nymphs of unknown species in Holly Brook stream

ORTHOPTERA

Mecanema thalassinum
Pholidoptera griseoaptera
Leptophyes punctatissima
Chortippus parallelus
Tetrix sp.

Oak Bush Cricket
Dark Bush Cricket
Speckled Bush Cricket
Meadow Grasshopper
Groundhopper

HEMIPTERA

Elasmucha grisea
Velia caprai
Gerris sp.

Parent Bug
Water Cricket
Pond Skater

LEPIDOPTERA

Amphipoea oculata
Spilosoma luteum

Ear Moth
Buff Ermine

<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar Moth
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet
<i>Thera variata</i>	Grey Spruce Carpet
<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>	Speckled Yellow
<i>Pterophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line
<i>Adela sp.</i>	Longhorn Moth
<i>Crambus sp.</i>	Grass Moth
<i>Agriphila sp.</i>	do

(Appendix 7 gives list of Butterfly species)

DIPTERA

<i>Tipula paduosa</i>	Crane Fly
<i>Theobaldia annulta</i>	Gnat
<i>Culex sp.</i>	Gnat
<i>Conops quadrifasciata</i>	Thick-headed Fly
<i>Bombylius sp.</i>	Bee Fly
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	Hover Fly
<i>Scaeva pyrastri</i>	Hover Fly
<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i>	Hover Fly
<i>Volucella pellucans</i>	Drone Fly
<i>Xylota sp.</i>	Hover Fly
<i>Scaptophaga sterocoraria</i>	Yellow Dung Fly
<i>Larvaevora fera</i>	Parasitic Fly
<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>	
<i>Lucilia caesar</i>	Greenbottle
<i>Musca sp.</i>	House Fly

TRICHOPTERA

<i>Potamophylax latipennis</i>	Caddis Fly
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HYMENOPTERA

<i>Andricus quercus-calcis</i>	Knopper Gall
<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Oak-apple Gall
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i>	Spangle Gall
<i>Neuroterus fumipennis</i>	Cup Gall
<i>Leptothorax aceryorum</i>	Ant
<i>Formica rufa</i>	Wood Ant
<i>Formica fusca</i>	Negro Ant
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common wasp
<i>Andrena sp.</i>	Digger Bee
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Orange-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus agrorum/muscorum</i>	Carder Bee

COLEOPTERA

<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	Violet Ground Beetle
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	Ground Beetle
<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	Ground Beetle
<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	Ground Beetle
<i>Elater sp.</i>	Click Beetle
<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	Bordered Skipjack
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>	Seven-spot Ladybird
<i>Cylindronotus laevioctstriatus</i>	
<i>Otiorrhynchus clavipes</i>	Red-legged weevil
<i>Phyllobius sp.</i>	Green Leaf Weevil

APPENDIX 7

BUTTERFLIES OF LORDSWOOD

SUPPLIED BY THE BRITISH BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUALS

<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Lasimma megera</i>	Wall
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled White
<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling (reported)
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper
<i>Maniola jutina</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell
<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	White Admiral
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Lycena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue
<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Artogeia napi</i>	Green-veined White
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small skipper

APPENDIX 8

BIRDS OF LORDSWOOD

Anas platyrhynchos
Falco tinninculus
Phasianus colchicus
Gallinula chloropus
Scolopax rusticola
Larus ridibundus
Columba palumbus
Columba oenas
Streptopelia turtur
Streptopelia decaocto
Strix aluco
Cuculus canorus
Caprimulgus europaeus
Apus apus
Picus viridis
Dendrocopos major
Alauda arvensis
Hirundo rustica
Delichon urbica
Anthus trivialis
Anthus pratensis
Motacilla cinerea
Motacilla alba
Sturnus vulgaris
Garrulus glandarius
Pica pica
Corvus monedula
Corvus frugilegus
Corvus corone
Troglodytes troglodytes
Prunella modularis
Locustella naevia
Sylvia borin
Sylvia atricapilla
Sylvia communis
Phylloscopus collybita
Phylloscopus trochilus
Phylloscopus sibilatrix
Regulus regulus
Muscicapa striata
Erythacus rubecula
Luscinia megarhyncha
Turdus merula
Turdus iliacus
Turdus philomelos
Turdus viscivorus
Aegithalos caudatus
Parus palustris
Parus caeruleus
Parus ater
Parus major
Sitta europaea

Mallard
Kestrel
Pheasant
Moorhen
Woodcock
Black Headed Gull
Wood Pigeon
Stock Dove
Turtle Dove
Collared Dove
Tawny Owl
Cuckoo
Nightjar
Swift
Green Woodpecker
Great Spotted Woodpecker
Skylark
Swallow
House Martin
Tree Pipit
Meadow Pipit
Grey Wagtail
Pied Wagtail
Starling
Jay
Magpie
Jackdaw
Rook
Carrion Crow
Wren
Dunnock
Grasshopper Warbler
Garden Warbler
Blackcap
Whitethroat
Chiffchaff
Willow Warbler
Wood Warbler
Goldcrest
Spotted Flycatcher
Robin
Nightingale
Blackbird
Redwing
Song Thrush
Mistle Thrush
Long-tailed Tit
Marsh Tit
Blue Tit
Coal Tit
Great Tit
Nuthatch

Certhia familiaris
Passer domesticus
Fringilla coelebs
Carduelis chloris
Carduelis carduelis
Carduelis spinus
Carduelis cannabina
Carduelis flammea
Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Emberiza citriella

Treecreeper
House Sparrow
Chaffinch ~~guara~~
Greenfinch
Goldfinch
Siskin ~~an~~
Linnet ~~an~~
Redpoll
Bullfinch
Yellowhammer

APPENDIX 9

ever visited
MAMMALS OF LORDSWOOD

Meles meles
Clethrionomys glareolus
Sorex araneus
Vulpes vulpes
Sciurus carolinensis
Talpa europaea
Nyctalus noctula
Pipistrellus pipistrellus
Oryctolagus caniculus
Capreolus capreoea
Apodemus sylvaticus

Badger
Bank Vole
Common Shrew
Fox
Grey Squirrel
Mole
Noctule Bat
Pipistrelle Bat
Rabbit
Roe Deer
Wood Mouse